AROUND THE WORLD WITH WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

HE FINDS MUCH OF INTEREST IN THE CITIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

How Nature Has Preserved the Unique Evidences of Egypt's Ancient Civilization—Early Egyptians Resorted to Embalming to Preserve Connection Between Body, "Double" Soul, and "the Luminous"—Rooms Constructed in Tombs for Soul and "Double"—Mummy of Israel's "Pharaoh of the Oppression"—Strange Statues, Gigantic, Diminutive, Beautiful and Grotesque to be Seen at the Museum of Gizeh—Ancient Wooden Figure With Face Resembling Late Senator Hanna—French Catalogues at Museum Cause English and American Readers No Little Inconvenience—Statue of Rameses 45 Feet High in Temple of Luxor—Obelisks Represent Sun's Rays—Tall Monolith Towering Over Cultivated Fields All That Remains of the Biblical City of "On"—Method of Transporting and Placing These Gigantic Shafts Unknown—Temple of Ammon Most Interesting of Egypt's Ruins—How the Rosetta Stone Unlocked the Secrets of Ancient History—"The Yellow Kid" in Hieroglyphics—Famous "Singing Statue" of Memnon Bearing Inscriptions Written by Greek and Roman Travelers—Long Line of Tombs Where Kings Lie Buried—A Colored Portrayal of a Hell With Purishment by Fire—Agriculture, Ship-Building, Carpentering and Other Industries Minutely Pictured—Life-Like Drawings of Animals—Spacious Subterranean Halls Where Blue-Blooded Bulls Lie Buried—Mr. Bryan Climbs a Pyramid and Finds the "Eternal Sphinx" Somewhat of a Disappointment.

We have been moving among the oldest monuments reared by man, and they make the rest of the world seem young. In Japan, a Buddhist temple built 1,200 years ago, impressed us with the youthfulness of American institutions; in China we were shown temples that had stood for twenty centuries, and were told of customs and laws even older; in India we found a pagoda some 2,500 years old, and visited the site of a city whose foundations were probably laid more than 3,000 years ago; but here we see the mummied forms of human beings who lived 2,000 years before Christ was born, inspect the handiwork of men who laid down the chisel before Abraham appeared upon the earth, look upon colors that have withstood the changes and defied the elements for forty centuries, and handle wheat that grew upon the banks of the Nile long before Joseph built the granaries for Pharaoh.

The guides count centuries as trippingly on the tongues as a treasury expert, or an insurance magnate handles millions. They discuss dynasties that rose and fell when Europe was shrouded in darkness, before the light of history dawned upon the Ganges and the Yangtse; they decipher hieroglyphics that kept their secrets for ages, and lead one among ruins that astonish by their immensity as well as by the artistic skill which they reveal.

Back in the misty past—in the prehistoric period—there were two Egyptian kingdoms, one occupying upper, and the other lower Egypt. This was prior to 2,500 B. C., and from the stirring scenes engraved upon stone, one can imagine the conflicts which took place along the fertile valley of the Nile before Menes, the earliest known ruler, united the two kingdoms, assumed the title of Lord of Both Lands, fashioned a double crown for himself, and adopted the lily, or lotus, and the papyrus as symbols of his consolidated empire. We are probably indebted to certain natural peculiarities of Egypt for the preservation of the unique evidences of ancient civilization found here. First, there is but a small area of tillable land stretched along the most wonderful of rivers and guarded on either side by a barren waste that offers greater protection than a wall. Second, the climate of Egypt is dry, and there are no drenching rains to deface and no violent changes of temperature to disintegrate. Third, the temples and tombs are so massively built as to discourage the vandal; and fourth, the sands of the desert have drifted in and concealed for a hundred generations many of the most valuable of these relics of a bygone age.

There is such a wealth of archaeological treasures here that one scarcely knows where to begin or how to condense the most important things into the space allotted to a newspaper article. I shall not attempt to describe things chronologically, because some of the temples have been added by different kings and dynasties until they represent the art and life of many hundred years. The temple at Karnak, for instance, bears the impress of Egypt's rulers from Thutmosis to the Rameses, and from the Rameses to the Ptolemies, a period of some 1,200 years, and the building of the numerous pyramids covered even a longer period.

As the tourist usually begin a trip through Egypt with a visit to Cairo, he is likely to find the great Egyptian ting introduction to his subsequent investigations. Here one finds samples museum, the Museum of Gizeh, a fit of all the antiquities of the country, excepting the pyramids and the temples, and there are mummies, sarcophagi, statues, carvings and hieroglyphics from these. A considerable space is devoted to mummies, some from the tombs of kings, but many of more humble rank. The early Egyptians believed that man was composed of several different entities. First, there was the body, and second, the double—a sort of invisible form reproducing the features of the body. Next came the soul, represented as a human-headed bird, and then a spark of the divine fire, called Khu, which has been translated as "the Luminous." It was to prevent the departure of these attending forms that embalming was resorted to. By suspending the decomposition of the body, they thought that they could preserve the connection between it and the double, the soul and the Luminous, and by prayers and offerings

William Jennings Bryan.

these could be saved from the second death.

This is the explanation of the mummy given by archaeologists. The double, it was supposed, never left the place where the mummy rested, and the soul, while it went away to commune with the gods, returned from time to time, and for this reason rooms were made for the reception of the soul and for the habitation of the double. One can hardly believe as he looks upon the shriveled forms that they were interred so long ago. I will inclose with this article a photograph of the mummy of Egypt's greatest builder, and known as "the Pharaoh of the Oppression," who died more than 3,000 years ago. The hand no longer sways the scepter; the eyes look no more upon the gigantic statues which he scattered along the Nile, and the voice does not now do and the making of "bricks without straw," but the mortal remains of this famous ruler vividly recall the days of Israel's bondage.

With the mummies are many mummy cases, some covered with hieroglyphics, some ornamented with pictures in colors, and most of them covered with a lid upon which are a face mask and an outline of the form of the occupant. The process by which these bodies have been preserved is still a mystery, but the fact that they have outlived dynasties and survived the countless changes of so many centuries gives to them a lasting interest.

The collection of statues and images of gods, human beings beasts and birds runs up into the thousands. Some of these are heroic in size, others are not more than an inch in height; some are strong, some beautiful and some grotesque. Granite, both red and black, alabaster, stone, iron, bronze, and clay—all have been brought into requisition for this work. Some of the bronze has, upon analysis, been found to contain practically the same combination of metals as the bronze now used. There are even statues in wood, and one of these—a photograph of which I secured—attracted my attention because the head and face bear a resemblance to the late Senator Hanna. It is called "Sheikh el Beled," or village chief; that it should have resisted decay for more than forty centuries is little less than marvelous.

While the excavators have been searching for historical records, they have occasionally found treasures of great pecuniary value. A considerable quantity of gold and silver in the form of jewelry has been unearthed and the museum contains specimens of exquisite workmanship which not only display the skill of the artificers, but portray the habits and customs of the early Egyptians.

The museum also contains enough of cloth, found with the mummies, and of pictures of looms, to show that weaving was an industry with which the people of those days were familiar.

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But we must leave the museum and proceed to those masterpieces which are too large for any roof save that formed by the vaulted skies. I am, however, constrained to offer one criticism of the museum in passing. It is under the control of a French society, and the only catalogue obtainable is printed in French. While most of the exhibits bear a brief description in both French and English, some are labeled in French only, and a few not at all. As there are no guides to show a visitor through the numerous rooms and point out the principal objects of interest, those who are unable to read French are at a great disadvantage. Considering the number of English and American tourists, it seems strange that more attention should not be paid to their accommodation.

But to the temples. We reached Egypt after the regular tourist season was over, and could not visit all of the ruins. We selected the most famous, those of the two ancient cities, Thebes and Memphis, and they alone would repay a visit to Egypt. The present city of Luxor, 420 miles from Cairo, covers a small part of the vast area once occupied by "Hundred-gated Thebes."

In the very heart of the city a mammoth temple has been found where kings worshiped through many reigns. It was built during the eighteenth dynasty (B. C. 1500) on the site of a still older sanctuary and dedicated to Ammon, his wife, Mut, and their son, Khons, the moon-god. Some of the columns are 12 feet in diameter, more than 40 feet in height, and support great blocks of red granite 20 feet long and four feet in width and thickness. Some of the columns represent clustered papyrus and capitals shaped like the lotus bud. In the temple are a number of statues of Rameses II., some sitting, some standing. One of these statues is 45 feet in height, and another of less dimensions was unearthed only about a year ago. When excavations were begun houses were serenely resting on the top of the temple, and it is believed that further excavations will disclose an avenue leading to other temples two miles away.

In front of the Luxor temple is an obelisk of pink granite, a part of which is still under ground. Obelisks were always erected in pairs, and the companion of this one was removed some years ago to Paris. These great monoliths come down to us from the period when the Egyptians worshipped the sun, and they were intended to represent his rays. The oldest Egyptian obelisk is at Heliopolis, not far from Cairo, and is 66 feet in height. It is supposed to have been erected 2,000 to 2,200 B. C., but it is in an excellent state of preservation and bids fair to bear testimony for ages yet to the reverence felt by the ancients for the sun. At one time Heliopolis was a thriving city, and is referred to in the Bible as "On," but today the obelisk stands alone in the midst of cultivated fields, all of the buildings having disappeared.

While the obelisk at Heliopolis outranks all others in age, the one at Karnark, in the suburbs of Luxor, has the distinction of being the tallest one yet remaining. It is eight and one-half feet in diameter at the base and 97 1-2 feet in height (eight and one-half feet less than the obelisk at Rome.) The obelisks were cut in a single shaft, most of them from granite quarries near Assuan. These quarries are more than 500 miles south of Cairo, and it is supposed that the obelisks were transported on the Nile to the places where they have since been found, but how they were handled or placed in position no one knows.

The temple of Ammon, at Karnak, is generally regarded as the most interesting of temple ruins in Egypt. It is the work of many kings, one adding a sanctuary, another a pylon, another a court, etc.—each placing his cartouche, or seal upon his work. This temple, which was officially styled the Throne of the World, covers an immense area. One pylon, or gateway, is more than 300 feet wide, nearly 150 feet high, and has walls 16 feet thick. One court covers almost 1,000 square yards, and one aisle leads between pillars 69 feet in height, about 12 feet in diameter and supporting capitals of 11 feet. The stones used in this temple are of enormous size, and they were probably raised to their positions on scaffolding of earth—this being also the method employed where attempts have recently been made to restore fallen columns.

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The hieroglyphics upon the walls, the columns, the obelisks and the statues, after remaining a puzzle for ages, have been deciphered and woven into a consecutive history. This was made possible by the discovery, in 1799, of what is known as the Rosetta stone (now in the British museum,) at the mouth of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, by a French engineer named Bouchard. This stone bears a decree inscribed in three languages—ancient Egyptian, modern Egyptian and Greek and furnishes the key to unlock the secrets of ancient history.

The pictures represent sacrificial ceremonies, domestic and industrial scenes, battles, triumphal processions—all phases of life, in fact. One wall contains, in hieroglyphics, the treaty of peace which Rameses II. concluded with the Hittites, while another wall represents Rameses III. holding a group of prisoners by the hair, and raising a club as if to strike. Close by, the god Ammon is delivering to him chained representatives of different vanquished nations, the faces being so true to life that the Israelites brought from Palestine can easily be distinguished from the Ethiopians and Nubians of the south. One of the heads seen often in the drawings resembles "the yellow kid," and the donkeys are exactly like those seen today.

Luxor and Karnak are on the east bank of the Nile, but Thebes required both sides of the river for her great population, and the west bank is also rich in evidences of ancient civilization. The Rameseum is here and would attract more attention if it were not overshadowed by larger temples; here also are the "Colossi of Menon," one of them known to literature as the singing statue. This is described by Strabo and Juvenal and bears many inscriptions in Latin and Greek made by those who visited it under the Roman rule. Hadrian looked upon it 130 A. D., and a poetess of his day declares that the statue greeted the emperor. It is supposed that the sound which for many years issued from the head of the statue just after sunrise was caused by the change in temperature, the granite having been cracked; at any rate, the sound ceased when the statue was repaired. It now sits silent, and with its companion gazes upon the barley field that reaches out in every direction from their feet.

But more interesting than the Rameseum or the Colossi are the tombs of the kings, some 42 of which have already been discovered. At this point the west side of the valley of the Nile is walled in by a range of limestone hills, one of which bears a striking resemblance to a pyramid. (Could it have suggested the idea of a pyramid for a tomb?) Leaving the valley of the Nile about two miles north of this pyramidal hill, there is a small, dry, valley which wends its way back through the hills and terminates at the foot of steep walls just west of the hill mentioned.

Here are the tombs, hewn in the solid rock, the most elaborate of which is the tomb of Sethos, or Seti, the father of Rameses II. This tomb burrows into the hill to the depth of 330 feet, a flight of steps leading down through different levels and different chambers to the final vault. The walls are covered with figures in colors representing them in the act of making offerings to the various gods. There are also drawings illustrating scenes in this world and life as it was supposed to be in the next. Some of these pictures portray a hell where the wicked are punished by fire, and there are also drawings which have been interpreted to represent the resurrection and judgment.

Not far away is the tomb of "the Pharaoh of the Exodus," which contains a granite image of the king, and close by the tomb is another in which the mummied form of a Pharaoh still reposes. Grave robbing, however, was so popular an amusement in those days that the bodies of nearly all the kings had been removed for saftey to a secret vault, which was so carefully concealed that they were not found until the nineteenth century.

At Memphis, which is only about 18 miles from Cairo, there are tombs of less importance, colossal status of Rameses II. and the sarcaphagi of the sacred bulls. In one of the tombs or Mastabas, as tombs of this style are called, are some of the drawings that have been most widely reproduced. In one place a boy is fattening geese by the stuffing process; in another, cranes are being fed; here, rams are treading in the seed, and there, cattle horned and hornless are being driven through a river. Agriculture, ship-building, carpentering and other industries are minutely pictured. While the human figures are stiff and angular, the birds and beasts are so exactly like what we see today that one could easily believe them to have been drawn by a modern artist.

The Sarcophagi of the Sacred Bulls 24 in number, are hollowed out from single pieces of granite and are covered with immense slabs of the same kind of stone. Each is large enough to contain a good sized animal, and some of them are covered with hieroglyphics giving the pedigrees of the blue-blooded occupants. These caskets of the royal line rest in subterranean vaults hewn out of rock and connected by spacious halls.

Still nearer to Cairo, only six miles away, in fact, are the great pyramids of Gizeh—Cheops and Khephren. These have been described so often that any elaborate comment upon them might weary the reader. We climbed to the summit of the largest, and by doing so not only gained an idea of the immensity of this 3,000,000 cubic feet of stone, but obtained an excellent view of the green valleys on the one side and the yellow plain of shifting sand upon the other, for these pyramids stand upon the dividing line between Egypt's far-famed fertile lands and one of the most barren of earth's deserts.

We also followed the narrow passage which leads to the center of the pyramid and peered into the empty granite sarcophagus which for more than 4,000 years kept the body of the builder concealed from the sight of man, and when we came out, half crawling and half climbing, each assisted by two Arabs, our muscles as well as our memories testified that we had seen all of this stupendous pile.

At the foot of these two pyramids stands the silent Sphinx, and near it a granite temple almost as old. The Sphinx itself is a little disappointing, because photographs often show it in the foreground and the pyramids behind it, and it thus appears relatively larger than it really is. It represents the body of an animal with a human head, and is cut from a huge stone that juts out into the valley. It was a grand conception of the brain of one long ago forgotten, and is the oldest product of the chisel of man. It has outlived unnumbered generations, and looking upon it and them one is awed by the sense of their antiquity and recognizes the appropriateness of the lines of the lecturer, Stoddard:

"Eternal Sphinx!
The pyramids are thine;
Their giant summits guard thee night and day;
On thee they look when stars in splendor shine,
Or while around their crests the sunbeams play:
Thine own coevals, who with thee remain
Colossal genii of the boundless plain.
Eternal Sphinx!"

CEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Rapidly Pushing to the Front as a Building Material—A Great Aid in Our Marvelous Development.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Baltimore, Md., July 7.—In view of the rapidly increasing uses of cement and the possibilities of cement manufacture in the South, the Manufacturers' Record of this week reviews the remarkable development of the cement industry in the United States, and says:

"In 1880 the United States produced 3,800,000 tons of pig-iron; last year the total production was nearly 23,000,000 long tons, or a little over six times as much as the production of a quarter of a century ago. This is everywhere accepted as one of the most marvelous growths in industrial history, and yet it is not to be compared with the rate of growth in the manufacture of Portland cement. Wherever one turns he can but be struck with the amazing increase in the use of cement for concrete construction. Not only in great office building and immense factories, but in hotels, dwellings and in every other form of construction work, concrete is everywhere coming into use. The creation of the Portland cement industry as a result of this form of construction is one of the wonders of the industrial world. In 1880 the total output of Portland cement in the United States was 42,000 barrels; last year it was 34,000,000 barrels, or over 800 times as much; whereas in pig-iron production the output of 1905 was only about six times as much as that of 1880. And yet the growth of the cement industry has in no way hampered or interfered with the growth of the iron industry. On the contrary, but for the creation of this new industry, the construction development of the country would have been halted, or else we would have had an absolute iron and steel famine.

"Outside of the general value to the country by the development of such a great industry with its vast creation of wealth and of employment, there is the great specific value of having come at such a fortunate time to supplement iron and steel, and equally important in helping to save American forests from complete destruction. As concrete has supplemented iron, so has it helped the lumber situation by coming into many forms of construction where timber would otherwise have been essential. The demand for timber will continue to increase to such an extent as to endanger even beyond what we have heretofore seen our forest interests, and but for cement this would become far worse. This industry, therefore, has not only the value of a new creation of vast extent to its credit, but to this it adds immeasurable value as supplementing iron and steel and lumber. Cement has simply come in as an auxiliary to help maintain our vast building activity.

"There is no likelihood that the development of cement in the future will be other than an aid to the expansion of the iron and steel industry, for the latter is growing with as great rapidity as capital and labor can be found adequate to utilize our ore and coal resources. But as we seem to be standing just at the threshold of a still further expansion of world-wide importance in iron and steel, with a world-wide expansion of every line of human activity, so we seem to be but at the beginning of a development of the cement industry, which, while the rate of growth cannot of course, continue at the same great percentage of increase as for the last quarter of a century, will at least, in all probability, continue as great in the actual figures of advance as of late years. As late as 1900 the total cement production of the country was only 8,400,000 barrels. The next year it jumped to 12,700,000 barrels, followed in 1902 by a gain of nearly 5,000,000 barrels, and reaching in 1903 an output of 22,300,000 barrels, from which there was an advance in 1905 to 34,000,000 barrels."

Mary E. Wilkins on the Servant Problem

Brains More Necessary Than Physical trength in the Kitchen—Society to Blame for Servant's Wrong Estimate of Domestic Service—Mistress Needs Complete Knowledge of Housekeeping to Direct Blind Willingness and Bovine Obedience—Position of Domestic Servant Should be Made More Attractive—Time Needed for Solution of the Problem.

By MARY E. WILKINS.

(Miss Mary E. Wilkins, now Mrs. Charles Freeman is so much better known as a talented writer of fiction than as a housewife that many readers will be surprised to find how much she knows about the art of making home homelike. Among her many popular books may be mentioned "Pembroke," "A Humble Bondance," "Giles Corey," "Jerome," "The Jamesons" and "The Portion of Labor.")

The conditions of the problem are very simple, the solution of course, not so simple; solutions never are, otherwise no problem. Still, the solution, or a solution, may seem evident enough, and all the trouble consist in the extreme inconvenience not to say impossibility, of putting it to a practical application. It is perfectly easy to say that two and two make four, fully to understand that two and two make four, but there may be conditions under which it is well nigh impossible to make the four. Perhaps the factors will not combine at all or not without an explosion.

Often with the servant problem it may be quite evident what the difficulty is, at least generally speaking. A thoughtful and discriminating woman who has tried housekeeping herself, or made an intelligent study of its requirements, soon reached the conclusion that the simplest and most primitive household tasks require brains and no small allowance of them. In reality she discovers that brains are more necessary in the kitchen than physical strength.

A stupid servant cannot even sweep a room skillfully. She will inevitably scatter the dust and lint that comes as mysteriously as the wind in the new testament and as defiantly, where it listeth, all over the furniture and walls, instead of into the vague out-of-door limbo of dust, whence it probably returns, but that cannot be helped; it makes the task of servitude perennial. It is essential at all events that it be banished thither, but no unskilled, brainless servant can effect that.

You can teach her to the best of your ability. You can say: "Now, Abigail, you must take this and cover that; you mus, dust first; you must sweep so and so." It will all be fruitless unless Abigail has a receptive and intelligent order of mind, and usually she will not have it. If she does possess that order of mind she will be at a typewriter machine or a sewing machine, or in a school house or a milliner's or photographer's parlor, instead of your kitchen. She may be prinked and pert behind a counteer. In any case, wherever else they may be, the brains are not in your kitchen, unless you have fortunately struck the exception to prove the rule. If Abigail had possessed brains she would at once have proceeded to attempt something which she could not do half as well as she might have done your housework and if she had only so viewed it, without half the glory.

A good domestic is such a rare avis that she ought to have a prestige like any other rare thing, but she has it not, and one cannot blame her, but society, for her wrong estimate of the desirability of domestic service. Nobody, that is, nobody in this country, and especially the American born, is as a rule going into your kitchen to work if she has mental ability. The mental ability presupposes ambition and the ambition in this country means to an Abigail a position in which the doors of a certain class shall not be closed to her on account of her calling.

Everybody with wit has an emulative eye and a ready foot for the next step above him in social caste. As a rule all others have either been crushed by circumstances into passiveness or they are really too dull to comprehend that they are not all which they might reasonably desire and have not the most desirable position. They are too stupid to be ambitious and stay where their conditions of life happen to toss them, like leaves too inert to be stirred by any gust of wind, with neither motion of their own capability of receiving motion from others.

These are they to whom you pay $12, $14 or more a month for walking the aimless, hopeless treadmill of your kitchen, to do labor without comprehending either its object or itself, like the crudest, machine conceivable. We have advanced immeasurably in our invenions, our printing presses, our typewriters all our labor-saving and perfecting machines, but the servant still dates back to the days of the handloom and the spindle.

Of course I do not speak of trained English and French servants or American servants with a like training or of those employed in situations where wealth can command a goodly allowance of ability in this as in other directions. Wealth can do almost anything.

I speak of the usual servant at usual wages in the families of moderate means who have the severest struggle with the servant problem, since their own minds and muscles are involved in its solution.

There is felt keenly the lack of brain and gray matter, not of blind willingness and bovine obedience in the kitchen. That, as before said, is the reason why when Abigail sweeps the floor dust taketh wings and flieth to the picture frames and the ceiling; why the meat is overdone or underdone; why the dishes are nicked and the substance wasted. And there is as much sense in finding fault nd blaming as in fuming because one cannot pick figs from thistles. The thistles of life choke out the figs for the most part. While there really are figs, they never grow on thistles.

The one answer to the question as to what shall be done in the case of inadequate intelligence in the kitchen seems to presuppose itself. Brains there must be in the house or it will fail. If there are none in the kitchen there must be some in the parlor, and the motive power must extend to the kitchen and supply the need there. When the room is [illegible] the queen reigns, [illegible] movable into the [illegible] bread is made and [illegible]

She must perfect [illegible] her superior intelligence [illegible] all she must be and [illegible] self, perfectly, in [illegible] she advocates, the [illegible] sets the servant. She [illegible] do them, but she must [illegible] head and handle [illegible] like any teacher in [illegible] she gives before [illegible] vantage.

But the mistress [illegible] fitness for her [illegible] for hers. She may [illegible] ity but the power [illegible] What then? The [illegible] while two and two [illegible] never be combined [illegible] household remains [illegible] be peace and [illegible] done. And there [illegible] ungency.

The mistress [illegible] able, she may [illegible] which gives her the [illegible] may have the power [illegible] teaching by the [illegible] and yet manifest [illegible] another path for [illegible] stricted feet. There [illegible] a woman would [illegible] would not do right [illegible] voting herself [illegible] ment of her household. [illegible] Sometimes the [illegible] and work and [illegible] broader fields and [illegible] and her bread and [illegible] it is who has [illegible] money.

What then? The [illegible] stated, its solution [illegible] possible. Abigails [illegible] the dirt and disorder [illegible] remain. Inefficiency [illegible] out laurels and the [illegible] her place, until the [illegible]

There is no way out [illegible] fallible, though many [illegible] ed. Possibly the awakening [illegible] interest, which [illegible] all, a powerful mind [illegible] of us, might stir the [illegible]

SLUG TWO—

and rouse the dormant [illegible] ergy. What that action [illegible] be could be proved [illegible] Possibly small [illegible] wards, although [illegible] doubtful; possibly a [illegible] sharing, or rather [illegible] might work well. But [illegible] gestion, and the first [illegible] prove the futility of [illegible] caste of the domestic [illegible] elevated gradually in [illegible] sition came to be considered [illegible] sirable by the intelligent [illegible] of skilled labor. That [illegible] advocate the old New [illegible] of having hired man and [illegible] table with the family, [illegible] necessarily involve that [illegible] might have her quarters [illegible] befitting a person in a [illegible] life, her manner of dressing [illegible] improved and she might [illegible] feel that her work was [illegible] instead of her disgrace, and [illegible] might all be better. [illegible]

The problem, although [illegible] world and lightly spoken of [illegible] involving as it does the [illegible] leisure to do lasting work [illegible] workers in the world. [illegible] serves well, the judge, the [illegible] the teacher, the scholar [illegible] are in a great measure [illegible] who shall regulate the [illegible] igail?

MARY E. [illegible]

THEY WANT THEIR BOY

Habeas Corpus Writ Issued for [illegible] McNeill Held on the Franklin

(By the Associated [illegible]

Norfolk, Va., July 7. [illegible] of Lillian A. Runde and [illegible] O. W. Runde, Judge [illegible] dill, in the United States [illegible] has granted a writ of [illegible] for George Otto McNeill [illegible] directed to Captain Albert [illegible] ham, commander of the [illegible] Franklin, in whose custody [illegible] is alleged to be, commanding [illegible] produce him in court on [illegible] 12 o'clock, and there show [illegible] the boy is being held.

The boy's mother and [illegible] allege that he is under [illegible] age, the age of legal consent [illegible] he enlisted without their [illegible] therefore they demand [illegible] them. McNeill is said [illegible] to be but 16 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Runde [illegible] Louis, and George is [illegible] enlisted in the navy [illegible] May 10 last.